Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 59 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1794. [Whole No. 517.]

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-street,
(Price three-eighths of a dollar)
THE
Speeches of Mr. Smith,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the subject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, proposed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,
A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE footing of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery:
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.
☞ *Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*
February 8. d1w

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.
Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.
WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*
Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.
G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*
I consent, this 6th December, 1793.
ADAM WILLIAMSON.
Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

* * The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Feb. 5.

In General Assembly—Jan. 11, 1794.

Mr. Steele from the committee to whom was referred a message from his Excellency the Governor, together with sundry resolutions of the Legislature of South-Carolina, and a proclamation of the Governor of that State, concerning the conduct of certain citizens of the United States, in accepting commissions under the authority of the French Republic, to enlist men within the limits of the United States, moved the following resolutions, which were considered, and agreed to by both houses:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to issue a proclamation, cautioning the good people of this State against practices so incompatible with the principles of neutrality, and which if permitted or indulged would inevitably involve this country in confusion and disorder.

Resolved, That it is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the duty of all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use all reasonable and legal means to prevent the enlisting of men or troops for any foreign power, within the jurisdiction of this State; and that if such attempts be made after the publication of the proclamation of the Governor, that the persons so offending ought to be proceeded against as disturbers of the public tranquility, and as enemies to the peace and happiness of their country.

RICHMOND, February 5.

In the House of Delegates, (Virginia) December 10, 1793.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested and empowered to draw out of the Public Treasury, all the cut silver coin which shall be therein on the first day of March next, and have the same coined at the MINT of the United States, into half dimes or five cent pieces for the use of the Commonwealth.

December 11, 1793.
Agreed to by the Senate.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

Yesterday being the Birth Day of our Illustrious President, the company of volunteers under the command of Captain Thompson, paraded through the several streets, accoutred in complete uniform, and made a brilliant appearance. After performing a variety of evolutions in honor of the day, they proceeded to Mr. Gray's garden, at Chatsworth, where an elegant dinner was provided for them. And a number of toasts drank suited to the occasion.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, February 12.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Secretary for the department of the treasury report on the petition of Arthur Hughes, referred to him the 9th of November 1792, by the Senate.

The petition of Francis Mentges, late a lieutenant colonel in the Pennsylvania line, was presented and read, praying compensation for services rendered the United States.

On motion,

That the petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war.

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

That the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the appointment of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the the United States, be postponed until Monday next.

It passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee on enrolled bills reported, that they did yesterday lay before the President of the United States for his approbation, the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support."

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President, The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons" in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he did this day approve and sign, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support," And he withdrew.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," was read the second time, and after debate,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof, be postponed.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 13th, 1794.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and sons," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and after debate, the further consideration thereof was postponed.

Mr. Burr from the committee, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, of the 30th of December last, reported a bill, "authorizing and directing the settlement of the accounts of Major General La Fayette, which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

House of Representatives.

February 17.

The report of a select committee on the petition of William Smith of Maryland was taken up, and after debate a decision was postponed.

This petition was for compensation for sundry loan-office certificates issued in Georgia at a time when there was no loan-officer in that state.

The Post-Office business was then taken up in committee of the whole. A vast number of new post roads were ordered, without opposition. The committee then came to the consideration of that part of the report which relates to newspapers, and it was moved, that the postages of them should be reduced to half a cent to distances not exceeding 100 miles, and one cent for any greater distance. This was advocated on the ground, that newspapers from the seat of government and the large towns must convey more complete information than selections from them by country printers in weekly papers, and that the editors of them not only possess more ample means of information; but are generally better informed. The motion was opposed, from a wish to encourage country presses, whose papers, it was said, did not lose on a comparison with the wretched productions of the metropolis.—The committee rose without taking a question, and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 27.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

(Mr. Ames's Speech concluded.)

Thus we see a total stoppage of the West-India trade would not starve the islanders. It would affect us deeply, we should lose the sale of our products and of course not gain the carriage in our own vessels. The object of the contest would be no nearer or reach than before. Instead, however of a total stoppage of the intercourse, it might happen that each nation prohibiting the vessels of the other, some third nation would carry on the traffic in its own bottoms. While this measure would disarm our system, it would make it recoil upon ourselves. It would in effect operate chiefly to obstruct the sale of our products. If they should remain unsold, it would be so much dead loss; or if the effect should be to raise the price on the consumers, it would either lessen the consumption or raise up rivals in the supply. The contest as it respects the West-India trade is in every respect against us. To embarrass the supply from the United States, supposing the worst as it regards the planters, can do no more than enhance the price of sugar and coffee, and other products. The French islands are now in ruins, and the English planters have an increased price and double demand in consequence. While Great-Britain confined the colony trade to herself, she gave to the colonists in return a monopoly in her consumption of West-India articles. The extra expence arising from the severest operation of our system, is already provided against two-fold: Like other charges on the products of labor and capital, the burden will fall on the consumer. The luxurious and opulent consumer in Europe will not regard and perhaps will not know the increase of price nor the cause of it. The new settler who clears his land and sells the lumber, will feel any convulsion in the market, more sensibly without being able to sustain it at all. It is a contest of wealth against want; of self-denial, between luxury and daily subsistence, that we provoke with so much confidence of success. A man of experience in the West-India trade will see this contrast more strongly than it is possible to represent it.

One of the excellencies for which the measure is recommended is, that it will affect our imports. What is offered as an argument is really an objection. Who will supply our wants? Our own manufactures are growing, and it is a subject of great satisfaction that they are. But it would be wrong to overrate their capacity to cloathe us. The same number of inhabitants require more and more, because wealth increases. Add to this the rapid growth of our numbers, and perhaps it will be correct to estimate the progress of manufacturers as only keeping pace with that of our encreasing consumption and population. It follows that we shall continue to demand in future to the amount of our present importation. It is not intended by the resolutions that we shall import from England. Holland, and the north of Europe do not furnish a sufficient variety, or sufficient quantity for our consumption. It is in vain to look to Spain, Portugal, and the Italian States. We are expected to depend principally upon France; it is impossible to examine the ground of this dependance without adverting to the present situation of that country. It is a subject upon which I practise no disguises. but I do not think it proper to introduce the politics of France into this discussion. If others can find in the scenes that pass there, or in the principles and agents that direct them, proper subjects for amiable names and sources of joy and hope in the prospect, I have nothing to say to it. It is an amusement which it is not in my intention either to disturb or to partake of. I turn from these horrors to examine the condition of France in respect to manufacturing, capital, and industry. In this point of view, whatever political improvements may be hoped for, it cannot escape observation, that it presents only a wide field of waste and desolation. Capital, which used to be food for manufactures, is become ther fuel. What once nourished industry, now lights the fires of civil war, and quickens the progress of destruction. France is like a ship with a fine cargo burning to the water's edge, she may be built upon anew, and freighted with another cargo, and it will be time enough when that shall be, to depend on a part of it for our supply: at present, and for many years, she will be not so much a furnisher as a consumer. It is therefore obvious, that we shall import our supplies either directly or indirectly from Great Britain. Any obstruction to the importation, will ruin the price which we, who consume must bear.

That part of the argument which rests on the supposed distress of the British manufacturers in consequence of the loss of our market, is in every view unfounded. They would not lose the market in fact, and if they did, should we prodigiously exaggerate the importance of our consumption to the British workmen? Important it doubtless is, but a little attention will expose the extreme folly of the opinion, that they would be brought to our feet by a trial of our self-denying spirit. England now supplants France in the important Levant trade, in the supply of manufactured goods to the East and in a great measure to the West-Indies, to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies. Her trade with Russia has of late vastly encreased; and she is treating for a trade with China—so that the new demands of English manufactures, consequent upon the depression of France as a rival, has amounted to much more than the whole American importation, which is not three millions.

British manufactures exported	*Sterling.*
in 1773, amounted to	£.9,417,000
1774,	10,556,000
1775,	10,072,000
1789,	13,779,000
1790,	14,921,000
1791,	16,810,000
1792,	18,310,000

The ill effect of a system of restriction and prohibition in the West Indies has been noticed already. The privileges allowed to our exports to England may be withdrawn, and prohibitory or high duties imposed. Mr. Ames observed that not one of our articles is a monopoly, and noticed the effect of counter regulations on our products. He adverted particularly to pot and pearl ashes, and observed on the value of the extensive sale of that article, as it advances the clearing and settlement of our new lands; he said the best encouragement for agriculture is a good market.

The system before us is a mischief that goes to the root of our prosperity. The merchants will suffer by the schemes and projects of a new theory. Great numbers were deceived by the convulsions of 1775. They are an order of citizens deserving better of government, than to be involved in new confusions. It is wrong to make our trade wage war for our politics. It is now scarcely said that it is a thing to be sought for but a weapon to fight with. To gain our approbation to the system, we are told it is to be gradually established: in that case, it will be unavailing. It should be begun with in all its strength, if we think of starving the islands. Drive them suddenly and by surprize to extremity, if you would dictate terms, but they will prepare against a long expected failure of our supplies.

Our nation will be tired of suffering loss and embarrasment for the French. The rice growers and tobacco planters of the south, will be, and ought to be, soon weary of a contest which they are told is to benefit the ship owners of the east. The struggle so painful to ourselves, so ineffectual against England, will be renounced, and we shall sit down with shame and loss with disappointed passions and aggravated complaints. War, which would then suit our feelings, would not suit our weakness. We might peahrps find some European power willing to make war on England, and we might be permitted by a short alliance to partake the misery and the dependance of being a subaltern in the quarrel. The happiness of this situation seems to be in view when the system before us is avowed to be the instrument of avenging our political resentments. Those who affect to dread foreign influence will do well to avoid a partnership in European jealousies and rivalships. Courting the friendship of the one, and provoking the hatred of the other, is dangerous to our real independence; for it would compel America to threw herself into the arms of the one for protection against the other. Then foreign influence, pernicious as it is, would be sought for, and though it should be shunned, it could not be resisted. The connections of trade form ties between individuals and produce little controul over government. They are the ties of peace, and are neither corrupt nor corrupting.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Ames adverted to the danger of cutting off a part of the public revenue by the operation of the proposed regulations.

He remarked upon the hostile tendency of the resolutions; we have happily escaped from a state of the most imminent danger to our peace. A false step would lose all the security for its continuance which we owe at this moment to the conduct of the President. What is to save us from war; not our own power which inspires terror; not the gentle and forbearing spirit of the powers of Europe at this crisis; not the weakness of England; not her affection for this country; if we believe the assurances of gentlemen on the other side—What is it then? It is the interest of Great Britain to have America for a customer, rather than an enemy. And it is precisely that interest which gentlemen are so eager to take away, and to transfer to France. And what is stranger still, they say they rely on that operation, as a means of producing peace with the Indians and Algerines—The wounds inflicted on Great Britain by our enmity, are expected to excite her to supplicate our friendship and to appease us by soothing the animosity of our enemies.

What is to produce effects so mystical, so opposite to the nature so much exceeding the efficacy of their pretended causes? This wonder working paper on the table, is the weapon of terror and destruction—like the writing on Belshazer's wall, it is to strike parliaments and nations with dismay. It is to be stronger than fleets against pirates, or than armies against Indians. After the examination it has undergone, credulity itself will laugh at these pretensions.

We pretend to expect not by the force of our restrictions, but by the mere shew of our spirit, to level all the fines that have guarded for ages the monopoly of the colony trade.

The repeal of the navigation act of England, which is cherished as the palladium of her safety, which time has rendered venerable and prosperity endeared to her people, is to be extorted from her fears of a weaker nation. It is not to be yielded freely, but violently torn from her, and yet the idea of a struggle to prevent indignity and loss, is considered as a chimera too ridiculous for sober refutation. She will not dare say they, to resent it, and gentlemen have pledged themselves for the certain success of the attempt; what is treated as a phantom is vouched by fact. Her navigation act is known to have caused an immediate contest with the Dutch, and four desperate sea fights ensued, in consequence the very year of it's passage. How far it is an act of aggression for a neutral nation to assist the supplies of one neighbor, and to annoy and distress another, at the crisis of a contest between the two, which strains their strength to the utmost, is a question which we might not agree in deciding. But, the tendency of such unreasonable partiality, to exasperate the spirit of hostility against the intruder, cannot be doubted. The language of the French government would not soothe this spirit.

It proposes on the sole condition of a political connection to extend to us a part of their West-India commerce. The coincidence of our measures with their invitations, however singular, need no comment. Of all men, those are least consistent, who believe in the efficacy of the regulations, and yet affect to ridicule their hostile tendency. In the commercial conflict say they, we shall surely prevail and effectually humble Great-Britain. In open war we are the weaker, and shall be brought into danger, if not to ruin. It depends therefore according to their own reasoning, on Great Britain herself, whether she will persist in a struggle, which will disgrace and weaken her, or turn it into a war, which will throw the shame and ruin upon her antagonist. The topics which furnish argument to shew the danger to our peace from the resolutions, are too fruitful to be exhausted. But without pursuing them further, the experience of mankind has shewn that commercial rivalships which spring from mutual efforts for monopoly, have kindled more wars and wasted the earth more than the spirit of conquest.

He hoped, we should shew by our vote, that we deem it better policy to feed nations, than to starve them, and that we should never be so unwise as to put our good customers into a situation to be forced to make every exertion to do without us. By cherishing the arts of peace, we shall acquire, and we are actually acquiring the strength and resources for a war. Instead of seeking treaties, we ought to shun them, for the later they shall be sought, the better will be the terms, we shall have more to give, and more to withhold. We have not yet taken our proper rank, nor acquired that consideration, which will not be refused us, if we persist in prudent and pacific counsels, if we give time for our strength to mature itself. Tho' America is rising with a giant's strength, it's bones are yet but cartilages: By delaying the beginning of a conflict, we ensure the victory.

By voting out the resolutions, we shall shew to our own citizens, and foreign nations, that our prudence has prevailed over our prejudices, that we prefer our interests to our resentments. Let us assert a genuine independance of spirit, we shall be false to our duty and feelings as Americans, if we basely descend to a servile dependance on France or Great-Britain.

(Debate to be continued.)

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 14.

Last Tuesday being the anniversay of the Birth-Day of The President of the United States, was commemorated by the Citizens of this town, in a manner highly demonstrative of that ardent and uniform affection which they have, on all proper occasions, manifested for the person of their revered and illustrious neighbour.

THE ADDRESS

Spoken by Mr. WIGNELL, at the opening of the *New Theatre* in this City.

WRITTEN BY MR. HARWOOD.

PAST is my toil and fled each anxious pain
Since I behold my friends, my home again;
How oft, when far away my fancy rov'd,
Lur'd to this spot by every scene I lov'd,
Here on these boards I trod in waking dream,
And if I talk'd, this spot was still my theme.
I painted oft, in colors just and true,
This glorious scene, so grateful to my view;
My pulse would quicken and my bosom glow;
But the true joy I never felt 'till now.
Hard was our fate to be condemn'd to roam—
Tho' sweet our exile, from our destin'd home;
Warm are our thanks to you who dar'd to brave
Our foes' worst shafts, the drooping muse to save,
Before whose phalanx superstition fled,
And fell fanaticism bow'd her head.
But I forget——
I come to plead for others, to engage
Your gen'rous care, to aid a rising stage;
I come to ask, and for a num'rous band
Whom I have brought from a far distant land,
Who have to me their future fate consign'd—
Friends, parents, country, all they left behind:
Grant but this boon, no sigh of sad regret
Shall reach the distant shore, no tears shall wet
This happy land of promise and increase,
Save the glad tears of gratitude and peace.

I see, I read in each approving smile,
A kind assent—I have not lost my toil:
For them accept my thanks—Fancy alone,
In richest efforts, can conceive my own.
Nor let the critic, with fastidious eye
And penetrating search, our faults descry,
While yet the muse aspires on infant wing—
"The Eagle suffers little birds to sing;"
The trembling novice, ere matur'd by time,
Must fall far short of judgment's happy prime;
Dispell'd the doubts and dangers he has fear'd,
You may admire the genius you have rear'd;
Great by your favor grown, the rising age
Shall bless the efforts of a moral stage:
The stage in purity, the stage refin'd,
Clear'd of its drofs, may charm, instruct mankind.

Freedom new force from scenes heroic gains,
The stage impedes not, but its cause maintains;
Virtue may here its brightest lesson learn,
And scouted vice its ugliness discern;
Our precepts, well directed, reach the heart,
And to act well shall be a gen'ral part.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 19,
Will be performed, a TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA,

Or the FATAL MARRIAGE.

Count Baldwin,	Mr. Whitlock,
Biron,	Mr. Fennell,
Carlos,	Mr. Marshall,
Villeroy,	Mr. Wignell,
Sampson,	Mr. Francis,
Belford,	Mr. Cleveland,
Pedro,	Mr. Green,
Officer,	Mr. Warrel,
Isabella,	Mrs. Whitlock,
Nurse,	Mrs. Rowson.

In act 3d, an EPITHALAMIUM: the vocal parts by Mr. Darley, Mr. Rowson, Mrs Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, &c.

To which will be added,

An OPERA, in two acts, called

ROSINA.

Belville,	Mr. Marshall,
Capt. Belville,	Mr. Moreton,
William,	Mr. Francis,
Rustic,	Mr. Warrel,
1st Irishman,	Mr. Green,
2d Irishman,	Mr. Blisset,
Rosina,	Mrs. Warrel,
Dorcas,	Mrs. Bates,
Phœbe,	Miss Broadhurst.

With the original overture and accompaniments, composed by SHIELD.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person admitted on any account whatever behind the scenes.

The managers request, to prevent confusion, servants may be ordered to set down and take up with the horses' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-street.

Vivat Respublica.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2	
3 ditto,	10/1	
Deferred,	11/1	
U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	10	ditto ditto.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 19.

From the General Advertiſer of this Morning.

Laſt evening, an extra mail brought the papers of the December Packet.

From a haſty peruſal of ſome of the lateſt we have received, which are to the 6th of December, we abſtract the following heads of intelligence. The Morning Chronicle is our ſource of information.

On the 27th of November, in the National Convention, Roberſpierre made a report on the political ſituation of Europe, as it reſpects France, on which the following decree was paſſed:

The National Convention declares it to be their conſtant reſolution, to ſhew themſelves terrible to their enemies, generous to their allies, and juſt to all people.

The treaties now ſubſiſting with the United States of America, and with the Swiſs, ſhall be ſcrupulouſly executed.

With regard to the modifications which have taken place, in conſequence of the French Revolution, or the revolutionary meaſures taken for the maintenance of Liberty, the Convention relies on the candor of the Republic and its allies.

The Convention enjoins its civil and military agents, to make the territory of France, reſpected by their allies, and eſpecially the Swiſs Cantons.

The Committee of Public Safety, is charged to draw cloſer the ties of union and good underſtanding ſubſiſting between the Republic and its allies, and to ſee that the neutral powers enjoy all the rights ſtipulated in treaties.

This report ſhall be printed in all languages, and ſent by extraordinary couriers, into the Swiſs Cantons.

On the 18th Amar in the name of the committee of general ſafety announced a plot formed by Pitt, and the coaleſced kings to corrupt the leading repreſentatives of the people. Bazire and Chabot had received, and brought to the committee 100,000 livres, to put themſelves at the head of a conſpiracy to diſſolve the Convention. Theſe have denounced Julien and Launay who accepted the offers of the coalition.

They were all four directed to be arreſted.

In this ſitting, a letter was received from the ci-devvant Ducheſs of Orleans offering her fortune, *eleven millions*, to the Republic.

The committee of ſafety made a report on the means of giving government neceſſary energy.

On the 11th of November the gold and ſilver collected from various parts of the Republic, in Paris, amounted to no leſs than forty-one millions ſterling.

The Morning Chronicle of the 2d of December ſays, that it is now a well known fact, that the King of Pruſſia has withdrawn himſelf from the war, under the conviction that the new doctrines of the Jacobins cannot be overcome by force.

The Scotch Convention of Delegates for obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, met in Edinburgh on the 26th of November.

Danton on his re-appearance in the Convention was received with ſuch applauſe as fully proves that neither his popularity nor his influence are on the decline. *M. C. Dec. 3.*

The French have gained conſiderable ground in the quarter of Deux Ponts.—The people in the Netherlands are called upon by government for voluntary contributions to ſupport the war.

Both Auſtrians and Pruſſians about the end of November were making retrograde motions from all their poſts.

Straſbourg has been attempted by the allies, in the only mode which has proved to them ſucceſsful ſince the commencement of the war;—bribery:—But there, even thoſe means failed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November, 24.

Some Citizens of the United States of America came to congratulate the Convention on the free and candid declaration they had made in the name of the French People, to their allies and neutral powers. They requeſted the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſion, charged under the inſpection of the Committee of Public Safety, to determine on commercial differences which might ariſe between the Citizens of the two Republics, and ſwore inviolable friendſhip to the French, who had aſſiſted them to gain Liberty. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

On the 21ſt November, Wurmſer was attacked by 25,000 French. Both ſides fought with fury from morning till four in the afternoon. The field of battle was covered with 8,000 ſlain. At ſix the French (ſay Bruſſels account) were forced to yield and retired, to their entrenched camp.

The French are in poſſeſſion of Bliescaſtle, Hombourg, and Deux-Ponts, in Germany.

The Morning Chronicle of December 4th, contains an account of the iſſue of Lord Howe's manœuvres to take the French ſquadron with which he fell in on the 18th November. By letters from the fleet to the 27th it appears that the French got off under cover of a fog and the night. The Blonde French frigate was taken by four of the frigates of Lord Howe's fleet; but ſhe does not appear to have belonged to the French ſquadron.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.

The States of Italy, it is ſaid, mean to take 20,000 Swiſs into their ſervice and pay. The Imperial troops, who are marching from Gallicia, will be replaced by ſome Ruſſian troops. They are buſily employed in the arſenal in making ten thouſand muſils, which will be ſent to Toulon by Trieſte. It is aſſerted, that before the end of March next, the army in the Low Countries will be reinforced with ſixty thouſand men.

November 16.

The grand duke of Tuſcany having joined the coalition againſt France, the city of Legborn will be the arſenal and general magazine of the maratime powers in the Mideterranean. The Republic of Genoa, which has alſo declared againſt France, will obtain, as an indemnification, the iſland of Corſica, which formerly belonged to it.

The Hungarians have given a freſh proof of their devotion to their ſovereign by a free giſt of 3,000,000, and raiſing three new regiments of from 4000 to 5000 men each.

MANHEIM, Nov. 16.

A deſperate engagement, it is ſaid, has taken place near Straſburgh, in which the Republicans have been completely defeated by general Wurmſer. We wait for further accounts reſpecting this action.

November 21.

The account of the action between the French and general Wurmſer is confirmed. The latter attacked the French in three columns, diſlodged them from all the advantagious poſts which they occupied near Straſburgh, and took poſſeſſion of them himſelf; the loſs of the Republicans is very conſiderable.

We learn that on Monday laſt the Pruſſians made a ſmart attack on the fortreſs of Bitche and penetrated as far as the drawbridge, which they battered down; but the Republicans then made ſo briſk a fire on the aſſailants that the latter, notwithſtanding their utmoſt efforts, were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. Prince Louis of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, was wounded in the attack.

November 22.

General Wurmſer's head-quarters are ſtill at Brumpt, and the grand magazine for the Pruſſian army before Landau is at Brackenthal, two leagues from hence. The bombardment of Landau will, it ſeems, recommence in a few days. They are now repairing the entrenchments, which the bad weather had damaged.

The ſubſequent accounts of the action near Straſburgh agree that it was a very deſperate one. The Auſtrian huſſars took the enemy in the rear, and made a great ſlaughter among them, and thus decided the victory. They took a great number of cannon on the occaſion.

Worms, November 21. The account from Deux Ponts are not the moſt favorable. After the fruitleſs attempt of the Pruſſians on Bitche, the French advanced as far Bliescaſtel, Homburg, in the environs of Deux Points, where the inhabitants fled on all ſides, to avoid the fury of the Republicans. It is ſuppoſed that a deciſive action will take place to-day or to-morrow, as the different corps of Pruſſia had united to attack the enemy, and oppoſe their further progreſs.

Ham, Nov. 22. His Royal highneſs Monſieur, the Regent of France, ſet off on he 8th inſtant, with the two ſons of the Count d'Artois, for Cadiz. Thoſe two young princes, it is ſuppoſed, will remain at the court of Spain, and Monſieur will go to Toulin. The Count d'Artois will ſhortly quit Ham, and join the Royaliſts in Britany. There will without doubt be an aſſemblage of Emigrants, who will form a numerous army, and reinforce that which is entering into France.

Coblentz, Nov. 23. We are in daily expectation of the arrival of 16,000 Pruſſians.

According to letters from Lorraine, the French have drawn a body of troops from the garriſons from Mezieres to Metz, to form an army of 40,000 men, which has a train of from 50 to 60 pieces of artillery. This army will march to the Rhine, and ſupport the levy in a maſs of men, women and children. The women have 40 ſous a day, and the children 15. They are going to publiſh the third requiſition througout France.

Ollioules, Nov. 8. We received reinforcements from the neighbouring departments, but moſt of them are without arms. Thoſe whom we expect from Lyons begin to arrive but we ſtill are not ſtrong enough to do any good againſt Toulon, formerly conſidered as impregnable. Our advanced poſts are frequently unguarded, but this will be regulated better. The new redoubt is almoſt finiſhed, but we muſt have a conſiderable reinforcement before we can undertake any thing.

Ollioules, Nov. 12. The patriots are diſpleaſed at the tardineſs of the operations before Toulon. Three months are now elapſed ſince the commencement of the ſiege, and nothing has been done; not one fort is in our power, or even a redoubt, except two or three which the Engliſh would not take poſſeſſion of; the enemy, inſtead of abandoning any of their poſts, work with redoubled ardor in erecting new batteries, and fortifying themſelves on all ſides.

We have almoſt finiſhed our new redoubt which will be mounted with 36 pieces of cannon; but that will not do: we muſt get poſſeſſion of Cape Cepe, to prevent the enemy from receiving any ſuccours; and the Engliſh are ſo conſcious of the importance of that poſt, that they have fixed their camp there, which is protected by a redoubt of 40 pieces of cannon.

Turin, Nov. 2. General de Vins, we learn, is advancing with 10,000 men into Provence, towards the ſea, from which he is only two leagues diſtance, General St. Andre ſtill remains on the defenſive at Berga, where the enemy harraſs him perpetually. Our loſs in the affairs of the 18 19th of october has been exaggerated, as it only amounted to 12 men killed and taken; amongſt the latter is Prince Marſiconovo, ſon to the Neapolitan Ambaſſador at our court.

Legborn, Nov. 8. Yeſterday the Fortitude and Leviathin, two Engliſh 74 gun ſhips; the Sincere, of 24 guns; and a Royal French frigate, of 40, ſailed for Toulon. They are under the command of Capt. Young, and have 1640 men on board. They alſo act as a convoy to ſome veſſels, and, amongſt others, the Grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany, which is going to the Eaſt Indies.

Letters from Genoa inform us, that laſt week a number of barrels of gunpowder were found concealed at Porta Fanco, from which it was conjectured thrt ſome ill diſpoſed perſons had deſigns againſt the great magazines which are in that place. In conſequence of this diſcovary an Extraordinary Council was held, the reſult of which was, that all ſtrangers without exception, were ordered to quit the city and port of Genoa, and a number of feluccas arrived here this morning with paſſengers from that place.

Bruſſels, Nov. 29. The city of Antwerp has followed the example of the other towns who have adhered to the requeſts of his Majeſty. His Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary received the agreeable intelligence laſt night.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Jews of Avignon, to put their money out of the reach of all requiſition, had filled ſeveral coffins with it, which they daily went to bury in their burial-ground. The people ſtruck with the weight of one theſe convoys, entertained ſuſpicions, and opened the coffin, which was found to be full of ſpecie. In conſequence a narrow ſearch was made in the burial ground, which produced a great quantity of gold and ſilver.

November 22.

A letter from Salicetti, repreſentative of the people at Toulon, ſtates, that the army is increaſing, and artillery and ammunition arriving daily, and that they will ſoon be able to preſs Toulon with vigour.

November 26.

The council of the commons of Paris have on the motion of Chaumette, reſolved, that to prevent fanaticiſm, all the churches and temples in Paris of every deſcription ſhall be ſhut; that the prieſts of all religions ſhall be reſponſible for any troubles that may be excited in Paris under the veil of religion; and that whoever requeſts the opening of a church ſhall be arreſted as a ſuſpected perſon.—The convention furthermore was requeſted to prohibit prieſts from exerciſing any public function.

We hear that a ſquadron of French ſhips of war, are arrived in the Cheſapeak after a ſhort paſſage from Breſt. It conſiſts of two of 74, 3 frigates of 44, and 18 guns. It is ſaid that an officer from the Admiral, with diſpatches for the miniſter of France, has arrived in town from Baltimore.

We hear that Mr. DE LA FOREST is arrived with the above fleet, and is come out as conſul general for the United States—alſo that this armament is deſigned as convoy to the French merchant ſhips deſtined for France—We further learn that a commiſſioner or commiſſioners are alſo arrived as above.

The poſt from New-York which arrived this day, brought no newſpapers—this omiſſion was occaſioned by the large number of letters with which the portmanteau was crouded.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

February 18.

The Poſt-Office law was under diſcuſſion this day in committee of the whole—an amendment propoſing the reduction of the poſtage on newſpapers, viz. on thoſe carried to any diſtance under an hundred miles, to half a cent, and thoſe carried more than an hundred to one cent each—occaſioned conſiderable debate—and was finally negatived, 44 to 40—a motion for further reſtricting the privilege of franking was alſo negatived—the committee at length roſe and reported progreſs.

February 19.

Sundry reports and petitions were read and referred—among others a report from a ſelect committee on a meſſage from the Preſident of the United States relative to the South Weſtern Frontier—this report recommends putting that quarter of the United States into a defenſive ſituation, and that the Preſident of the United States be inveſted with powers requiſite for that purpoſe.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States communicated a repreſentation from the chief juſtice and the aſſociate judges of the ſupreme court, relative to defects in the judiciary ſyſtem of the United States.

Another meſſage from the Preſident announced, that the act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and ſons, has received his approbation and ſignature.

The report from the ſelect committee, on the memorial of A. G. Frauncis, was taken up and agreed to by the Houſe.

The diſcuſſion of the report on the Poſt-Office law, was finiſhed in committee of the whole—agreed to by the Houſe—and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The diſcuſſion of a report on the Judiciary laws of the United States, engaged the attention of the committee of the whole, till the time of adjournment.

The ſubject of the conteſted election of Mr. Gallatin, was further poſtponed in the Senate of the United States, till to-morrow.

SHIP NEWS.

Yeſterday arrived at Marcus Hook, the brig Betſy, Capt. Peaſe from St. Thomas's.

The ſchooner Neptune, Capt. Currie from St. Mark's—and the ſloop Salem, Elkins, from New-York.

The ſhip Edward, Capt. Crandon, of Philadelphia, is arrived at Reedy-Iſland, from Peterſburgh and Elſineur.

Arrivals—Sloop Nancy, Denike, N. York
Hetty, Wallace do.
Farmer, Arnold, do.

☞ CRITO *is unavoidably poſtponed till to-morrow.*

*** GRACCHUS, *is received, and ſhall appear to-morrow if poſſible.*

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Philoſophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political, and Theological Syſtems, from the creation of the world to the preſent time, &c. He will begin this ſecond courſe of Lectures Febru ry 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar ſchool room, 4th ſtreet, and will finiſh it in a month.—The idea of it was ſuggeſted by ſome Ladies for the improvement of the ſex—but it is calculated for both ſexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will diſcover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of natute is from the blind; this will be a new ſcene of enjoyment and delight, as that of ſeeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper uſe of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philoſophical region of ſublime enjoyments and rational pleaſures, as much ſuperior to the pleaſures and amuſements of others as a man is to a child in ſtature, and which will endure the ſhock of adverſity, and not forſake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the uſe and end of all real knowledge is practice and happineſs, this courſe will tend to promote perſonal happineſs, and fit for the duties of ſociety, one part of it will be on the preſervation of health of body and ſerenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: thoſe who obſerved the author's regimen, eſcaped the Peſtilential diſeaſe in the houſe were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philoſophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Str et*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awam

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. dam

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street, also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON, No. 147, Market-steeet,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,
An INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
The Indian Cottage
From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-swallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurst,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.
VOLUME X. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digested into the form of
Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtfJ.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

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Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

PHILADELPHIA:
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